THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 969.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

And from London, via New-York, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, for CASH only, viz.

Red & White Clover,

Trefoile or yellow ditto,
Lucern & Timothy seed,
Burnet & Ryegrass ditto,
Bluegrass, Burden grass, & Saintfoine,
Furz or Whin seed,
Spring Tares, or Vetches,
Hemp, Flax, Rape, Mustard, Canary, and Spinage,
Large Norfolk and Summer Turnips,
Early salmon, short-top and white Turnip Radish seed,
Early Frame, Hotspur, Charlton, Marrowfat, Spanish Morotto, & Prolific Peas,
Large Windsor, long pod and Mazagan Beans,
Blood red Beet, and Solid Celery.
Early York, Sugar Loaf, and Battersea Cabbage seed,
Green and Yellow Savoy do.
Large Winter, Scotch, Dutch & Madeira Cabbage,
Red Dutch to pickle,
Brussels Sprouts and Borecole,
Early and late Cauliflower,
Green, purple and white Brocolie,
Salladic & Nasturtium,
White and green Cos Lettuce,
Indive Ice Lettuce,
Roman, Cabbage, Brown Dutch, & Grand Admiral Lettuce,
Corn Sallad,
Early Frame & long green Cucumber,
Madeira, Silver skin, Red and Welsh Onion,
Red & Orange Carriot,
Large Parsnip,
White and Green Asparagus,
Garden Cress, and Peppergrass,

With an assortment of Flower Seeds; Glass Flower Bottles; some Painted Flower Pots, and Beachers for Chimney Ornaments, and Red Garden Pots, &c.

A TREATISE on GARDENING, by a Native of this State.

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (tf)

FAIRFAX COUNTY, *ss.*

THIS DAY was committed to the Jail of said county, a negro man named GEORGE; about 35 years of age, middling stout made, his cloathes so much worn as not to be describable; he says he is the property of Joshua Pope, of Prince George county, Maryland.—The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. Millan, D. S. *& Jailor.*

December 10th, 1801. 81*6*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE public are hereby notified, that the Partnership in Trade, formerly carried on by David Buchanan, James Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the firms of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.
In Petersburg,
DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.
In Manchester, and
ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.
In Richmond,

Was dissolved, on the 31st day of August last.

Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive all debts due by and to the concern, at Petersburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, those at Richmond and Manchester.

David Buchanan,
per his Attorney in fact,
Robert Pollok.
James Dunlop.
Robert Pollok.

Petersburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

Notice is again given,

THAT the Subscriber is prepared to settle all just claims against the estate of Richard Adams, dec.—and he earnestly requests all those who are indebted to the said estate, to come forward and give some proper assurances for the payment of their respective balances.

John Adams, *Adm'r.*

Richmond, Jan. 1802. 3*w*

Notice is hereby given,

To the STOCKHOLDERS *of the Bank of Alexandria,*

THAT an election will be held at the Court-House, in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of chusing Nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter. By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Dec. 18, 1801.

The SUBSCRIBER,

Begs leave to inform the public, and his friends, that he has taken

The TAVERN,

FORMERLY occupied by Col. Parke Goodall, in the City of Richmond; and he flatters himself from his knowledge of the business and his strict attention, to render general satisfaction. His house shall always be supplied with the best materials for that purpose, having a plenty of good servants, and an excellent hostler: his Stables will be supplied with plenty of Forage and Litter.

He wishes to take a few

BOARDERS,

at the customary price; and has also made preparations for the accommodation of

FIFTEEN or TWENTY

Members of the Assembly,

who shall be strictly attended to, by

Peter Wilkinson.

Richmond, Dec. 1st, 1801.

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30 *Dollars Reward.*

RUN-AWAY, the first of March last, from Mr. Bates of Amherst county, a negro man named BILLY; he is about 26 years of age, five feet ten inches high, of a tawney complexion, and as well as I recollect, has a scar on the left side of his forehead. BILLY, was purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of Richmond. As his mother lives in Petersburg, it is supposed he is lurking about Richmond or Petersburg. BILLY is now the property of Thomas Bibb of Amherst. The above reward will be paid to any person who apprehends and delivers the said negro to Mr. Cugneau, in Amherst, and all reasonable expences paid.

THOMAS BIBB.

September 19th, 1801. [tf]

FALL GOODS.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS Just Received by the Octavia, from London,

A LARGE AND HANDSOME

SUPPLY,

WHICH he will dispose of low, for Cash or Country Produce, or Acceptances in Town.

Optical Diagonal Machines with the Books of Prints; Pictures in Gilt Frames; Horseman's Pistols; Pocket Pistols with Spring Bayonets; Reive's Water Colors and Pencils; List Shoes and Boots with Soles; Patent Lambs-wool Drawers; Shirts and Dressing Gowns; Gentlemens' travelling Caps; Hardham's No. 9, Snuff.

Richmond, October 2d, 1801. [4mhs

FOR SALE,

THE ENGLISH HORSE,

HAMILTON,

[Late the Bay Colt.]

EIGHT years old last May. He is in good order, and may be seen at my Stable, at Mont Comfort, one mile from the Capitol. For terms apply at my Office, in this city.

Thomas Wilson.

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1801.

PEDIGREE.

January 31st, 1797.

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY that THE "BAY COLT was got by High Flyer, "dam by Eclipse, from Young Cade, "which was the dam of Vauxhall."

(Signed) "GROSVENOR."

"N. B. The Cade mare, the dam of "Vauxhall, was also the dam of Dulci-"nea, Mambrino, and Sancho, all first "runners."

THE

Virginia Almanack,

FOR THE YEAR

1802,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the MAILS of the United States on the following Post-roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, in Washington City, until the 30th day of January next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

17. From Hagerstown, Md. by Williamsport Md. Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg, Strasburg, Woodstock, Newmarket, and Harrisonburg to Staunton once a week—Leave Hagerstown every Tuesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Winchester on Wednesday by 10 A. M. Leave Winchester at 11 A. M. and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 10 A. M. *Returning*, leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Hagerstown on Monday by 10 A. M.

18. From Alexandria by Matildaville, Leesburg, Waterford, Charleston, Shepherdstown, and Martinsburg to Winchester, to return by Battletown to Shepherdstown, and from thence by the same route to Alexandria once a week—Leave Alexandria every Tuesday at 3 P. M. arrive at Charleston on Thursday at noon, at Martinsburg by 5 P. M. and at Winchester on Friday at noon. *Returning*, leave Winchester every Saturday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria on Tuesday by 9 A. M.

19. From Alexandria by Centreville, Middleburg, Goshen, Paris, Millwood, and Winchester to Romney once a week—Leave Alexandria every Friday at 3 P. M. arrive at Winchester on Sunday at 3 P. M. and at Romney on Monday by 7 P. M. *Returning*, leave Romney every Tuesday by 6 A. M. arrive at Winchester on Wednesday at 10 A. M. and at Alexandria on Friday by 9 A. M.

20. From Romney by Western Post and Green Glades to Morgantown once a week. Leave Romney every Tuesday at 8 A M and arrive at Morgantown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*, leave Morgantown every Saturday at 6 A M and arrive at Romney on Monday by 6 P M.

21. From Romney to Moorfields once a week. Leave Romney every Tuesday at 6 A M and arrive at Moorfields by 3 P M—Leave Moorfields every Monday at 10 A M and arrive at Romney by 6 P M. Contract to continue until October 1, 1802.

22. From Centreville by Haymarket, Buckland, Fauquier c. h. and Jeffersonton, to Culpeper c. h. once a week—Leave Centreville every Monday at 6 A M and arrive at Culpeper on Tuesday by 10 A M—*Returning*, leave Culpeper every Tuesday at noon and arrive at Centreville on Wednesday by 3 P M.

23. From Fredericksburg by King George c. h. Broadfield, Mattoxbridge, Leedstown, Templeman's Cross Roads, Richmond c. h. Farnham, Kinsale, and Northumberland c. h. to Lancaster c. h. once a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 2 P M and arrive at Lancaster c. h. the next Saturday by 6 P M—Leave Lancaster c. h. every Saturday at 10 P M and arrive at Fredericksburg the next Wednesday by 10 A M.

24. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Lloyds, Tappahannock, Urbanna, and Gloucester c. h. to Yorktown, once a week—Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 2 P M and arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 6 P M—Leave same in one hour and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 6 P M—*Returning*, leave Yorktown every Saturday at 10 P M arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 7 P M and at Fredericksburg on Wednesday by 10 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Orange c. h. Milton, to Charlottesville, once a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 10 P M and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 A M—*Returning*, leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 P M and arrive at Fredericksburg on Saturday by 7 P M.

26. From Charlottesville by New-York, Staunton, Middlebrook, Brownsburg, Lexington, Fincastle, and Montgomery c. h. to Englishville on the west side of New River, once a week—Leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 P M arrive at Staunton on Saturday by 10 A M—Leave Staunton at half past 10 A M arrive at Fincastle on Sunday by 1 P M—Leave Fincastle by half past 1 P M and arrive at Englishville on Monday by 7 P M—*Returning*, leave Englishville every Tuesday at 5 A M arrive at Fincastle on Wednesday at 8 A M—Leave Fincastle at half past 8 A M and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 2 P M—Leave Staunton at half past 2 P M and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 A M.

27. From Staunton by Kincaids, the Warm Springs, or Bath c. h. Morris's, Callaghan's, Sweet Springs, Sulphur Springs, and Lewisburg, to Uniontown, and from Uniontown by Lewisburg, Callaghan's, Morris's, and the same route to Staunton, once a week—Leave Staunton every Saturday at 2 P M arrive at Sweet Springs on Monday at 2 P M—Leave Sweet Springs in two hours and arrive at Uniontown the next Tuesday by 7 P M. *Returning*, leave Uniontown every Wednesday at 6 A M and arrive at Staunton the next Saturday by 10 A M.

28. From Englishville by Wythe c. h. Aspinville, Abingdon, Sevierville, T. Sullivan c. h. T. Rossville, T. and Hawkins c. h. T. to Orrsville, T. once a week—Leave Englishville every Tuesday at 5 A M arrive at Sullivan c. h. on Thursday at 10 A M. Leave Sullivann c. h. at 11 A M and arrive at Orrsville on Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*, leave Orrsville every Friday at 2 P M arrive at Sullivan c. h. on Saturday by 3 P M. Leave Sullivan c. h. at 4 P M and arrive at Englishville on Monday by 7 P M.

29. From Richmond by Goochland c. h. and Columbia, to Charlottesville, once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday noon, and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*, leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 P M and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 6 A M.

30. From Charlottesville by Warren, Warminster, New Market, New Glasgow, and Madison, to Lynchburg, once a week. Leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 p m and arrive at Lynchburg on Monday at 5 a m. Leave Lynchburg every Wednesday at noon, and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 a m.

31. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Elliott's, and Dunkirk, to Tappahannock once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 2 p m and arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 6 p m. Leave Tappahannock every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Richmond on Wednesday by 10 a m.

32. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan c h, Cartersville, New Canton, Buckingham c h Bent Creek, Lynchburg, New London, and Liberty, to Fincastle, once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 p m arrive at Powhatan on Thursday by 9 a m and arrive at Fincastle the next Saturday by 6 p m. *Returning*, leave Fincastle every Saturday at 10 p m arrive at Powhatan c h on Tuesday by 3 p m. Leave it at 4 p m and arrive at Richmond the next Wednesday by 10 a m.

33. From Liberty by Rockymount to Martinville or Henry c h once a week. Leave Liberty every Monday at 6 a m and arrive at Martinville on Tuesday at 1 a m. *Returning*, leave Martinville every Tuesday by 1 p m and arrive at Liberty on Wednesday by 7 p m.

34. From Powhatan c h by Cumberland c h Farmsville, Prince Edward c h Charlotte c h and Halifax c h once a week. Leave Powhatan c h every Thursday at 10 a m and arrive at Halifax c h the next Saturday by 4 p m. *Returning*, leave Halifax c h every Saturday at 8 p m and arrive at Powhatan c h the next Tuesday by 3 p m.

35. From Halifax c h by Pittsylvania c h Henry c h Patrick c h and Germanton, to Salem, N C once in two weeks. Leave Halifax every other Monday at 6 a m and arrive at Salem the next Friday by 6 p m. *Returning*, leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Halifax c h the next Saturday by 6 p m.

36. From Harrisville by Hicksford to Halifax, N C twice a week. Leave Harrisville every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a m and arrive at Halifax by 6 p m. *Returning*, leave Halifax Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m and arrive at Harrisville by 6 p m.

37. From Smithfield by Jerusalem, the Cross Keys, Goldsonville, Brunswick c h Geesbridge, St. Tamany's, and Mecklenburg c h to Marshallsville, and thence by Christiansville, Lunenburg c h Edmonton, Goldsonville, Hicks's Ford, the Cross Keys, and Jerusalem, to Smithfield, once a week. Leave Smithfield every Thursday at 10 a m and arrive at Goldsonville on Saturday by 10 a m. Leave Goldsonville at half past 10 a m and arrive at Mecklenburg c h on Sunday noon, and return to Smithfield on Wednesday by 7 p m.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Norfolk, Va. by Kempsville, Va. N W River Bridge, Va. Tulls Creek, Indiantown, Jonesburg, Elizabeth City, Nixonton, and Hertford, to Edenton, once a week. Leave Norfolk every Friday at 3 p m and arrive at Edenton the next Tuesday by 10 a m. *Returning*, leave Edenton every Tuesday at 2 p m and arrive at Norfolk the next Friday by 10 a m.

39. From Suffolk, Va. by Edenton, Plymouth, and Washington, to Newbern, twice a week. Leave Suffolk every Monday and Friday at 1 p m arrive at Edenton on Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m. Leave Edenton at 2 p m arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday and Sunday by 6 a m. Leave Plymouth at half past 6 a m arrive at Washington by 6 p m. Leave Washington at 7 p m and arrive at Newbern on Thursday and Monday by 4 p m. *Returning*, leave Newbern every Friday and Tuesday at 5 a m and arrive at Washington by 5 p m. Leave Washington at 6 p m arrive at Plymouth on Saturday and Wednesday by 4 p m. Leave Plymouth at half past 4 p m and arrive at Edenton on Sunday and Thursday by 9 a m. Leave Edenton at half past 9 a m and arrive at Suffolk on Monday and Friday at 9 a m.

NOTES.

Note I. The postmaster general may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note II. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note III. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the the times prescribed in any contracts, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note IV. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person, making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

Note V. Should any person making proposals, desire an alteration of the time of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note VI. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the month of August, November, February, and May, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

Note VII. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and to continue in force for one year from that time, excepting such routes as have a particular note respecting the continuance of the contract.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Post-Master General.

General Post-Office,
Washington City,
Dec. 7, 1801.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING,

BY JAMES WALKER,

OF FREDERICKSBURG,

THE SPEECHES OF

M. De Mirabeau,

THE ELDER:

Pronounced in the National Assembly of France.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A Sketch of his Life & Character.

IT is unnecessary to make any remarks on the merit of this work, as every man, who has read at all, must be somewhat acquainted with the character of Count *De Mirabeau*.

"I have been, I am, I will be to my "grave, the MAN of Public Liberty, the "MAN of the Constitution. Woe be to "the privileged orders, if privileges con-"stitute the Man of the People, and not "rather the Man of the Nobles; for pri-"vileges will have an end, but the People "is eternal."

The character of Mirabeau as an orator is well drawn by the translator of his speeches, *(James White)*—"As a politician, he occasionally experienced interruption; as an orator, he never knew what it was to be despised. The closeness of his reasoning was relieved and illustrated by the fire and majesty of his declamation. None coughed, none muttered curses, none stole away to dinner, when Mirabeau rose to speak: his admiring auditors paid him the homage of deep silence; and when he ceased, their natural deficiency of phlegm, betrayed them into the most animated proofs of approbation. No gaudy ideas, no glittering verbosity, amused the ear and imagination, at the expence of the understanding, nor distracted attention from the main subject of debate. It was not a display of fire-works, but a grand and awful discharge of artillery, doing effectual execution upon the auxiliaries of despotism."

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed in 2 volumes, octavo, on good paper, and with a neat type. It will be neatly bound and lettered, and contain about 750 pages. The price to subscribers will be 3 Dollars; to booksellers, who take a great number, a reasonable deduction will be made.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at this Office.*

January 10, 1802.

FOR SALE,

Between Forty & Fifty

NEGROES,

CONSISTING of Men, Women, Boys and Girls: they will be sold altogether or in families, though the former will be preferred.

Also for Sale,

2 Tracts of Land,

of 1000 acres each,

In the North-Western Territory, on the waters of Paint Creek, and one other tract, containing 1666 2-3 acres, and situated on Cumberland River, just above the mouth of Little River, in the State of Kentucky. For terms apply to the subscriber.

N. Burwell.

King William County,
Dec. 28, 1801. 3*aw*4*w*.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Communication to Congress, the 8th day of December, 1801.

[No. II.]

(CONCLUDED.)

TRANSLATION.

Mr. Cathcart having desired a process verbal of what passed at the audience, which, at his request, in conjunction with that of the consul of his Danish majesty, and of the charge-des-affaires of his Catholic majesty, was given on the 4th of this month; as the reasons which occasioned their request—

The undersigned, Nicholas Christian Nissen, consul of his Danish majesty, and Don Pedro Ortiz de Zugasti, charge-des-affaires of his Catholic majesty, attest and declare as follows:

Since a long time there existed the greatest irregularity in the distribution of letters which arrived here for the consuls. This irregularity was considerably increased, when, by reason of the plague which appeared at Tunis, and the precautions relative to health taken by his excellency the Bashaw, in consequence, the couriers were subjected to quarantine and the letters fumigated before they were distributed.—But the abuses had now reached their last extreme. On the 27th October arrived a final vessel from the coast of Tunis; the vessel and passengers were both subjected to quarantine. Only one letter was delivered on the day of her arrival, and on our earnestly endeavoring to learn whether there were any furous, we received negative answers. Nevertheless on the 9th of this month, a packet was given to the charge-des affaires of his Catholic majesty, and another to the consul of the United States of America; the latter having had the politeness to communicate some news from it to us, complained of the considerable delay he had experienced of a letter he had just received from Algiers, dated on the 25th of July, contained in another from Tunis of the 1st of October. This letter was of the greatest consequence to him in his consular concerns, and he requested us to attest the day of its arrival, which we did, as we now do by these presents.

The next day (Nov. 10) arrived a courier from Tunis. He arrived in the morning, but all the day passed without receiving the letters. On the 16th, in the morning, they were landed, opened and thrown together promiscuously, and instead of fumigating them, they were burnt in such a manner as to consume a part and render the rest illegible, and thus they were sent to us by hands full. Seeing these unworthy proceedings, finding many of our letters lost, and that our residence here at Tripoli would be absolutely useless to our governments, if their orders did not reach us, we thought it our duty to make a complaint supported by all, and in the strongest manner, to his excellency the Bashaw. An audience being granted, we shewed him our letters in pieces and burnt, among which there was one for the Bashaw himself. His excellency immediately promised to cause this abuse to be redressed. He gave his orders in consequence, and declared himself ready to punish the guilty.

After having thus terminated the principal object of the audience requested, each of us communicated to his excellency the news we had received, and the consul of the United States of America having equally communicated to the Bashaw, that the ministers of his government at Paris had justly concluded a treaty with the French Republic, which was to terminate their differences, his excellency complimented him on the occasion, but nevertheless added, that arrangements ought also to be made with him, and to take care that he did not give orders to his cruizers to bring in the merchant vessels of the United States; and his excellency the Bashaw further explained himself in such a manner as to cause the fear of a rupture not far off. The consul of the United States of America, Mr. Cathcart, answered, that he was sure that would never take place; that the word of his excellency was sacred; that he, the consul, could do nothing without the orders of his government, and that his excellency had promised to wait, not only six months computing from the second of October last, but until the arrival of an answer from the American government; but the Bashaw did not seem to accede to it; on the contrary, he refused, and said that he had the greatest reason to complain of the Americans; that lately he had received a letter from one of his corsairs, acquainting him, that being on the coast of Naples he had met an American polacre richly laden; that he visited and treated it in a friendly manner; that nevertheless the polacre after entering the port, gave intelligence that the corsair was there, in order that a superior force might be sent out to capture him; but the corsair being advised of it by a Ragusan vessel which had just come of the same port, he had time to save himself.

Mr. Cathcart answered his excellency that it was evidently a false report, dictated by malice, that among the whole marine of the United States there was no polacre; and that he prayed his excellency not to give credit to such lies, which his Raiz might report; nevertheless the consul of the United States had no reason to be tranquilized; it appeared on the contrary, that his excellency the Bashaw of Tripoli intending shortly to give orders for bringing in the merchant vessels of the United States, and thus to commence hostilities.

The audience being finished, we retired, and Mr. Cathcart, consul of the United States of America, having communicated his wish to us, to have a *process verbal* of all that passed at the audience, as well as of what gave occasion for asking it, we have drawn up these presents; and in faith thereof we have signed them, and thereto fixed the royal seals of our consulates.

Done at Tripoli, in Barbary, this 13th November, 1801.

N. C. NISSEN, [L. S.]

Consul of his Danish majesty at Tripoli. In absence of the Consul-general.

PEDRO ORTIZ DE ZUGASTI, [L. S.]

SENATE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, January 8.

Judiciary Establishment.

Mr. Breckenridge. It will be expected of me, I presume, sir, as I introduced the resolution now under consideration, to assign my reasons for wishing a repeal of this law. This I shall do; and shall endeavor to shew,

1. That the law is unnecessary and improper, and was so at its passage; and

2. That the courts and judges created by it, can and ought to be abolished.

1st. That the act under consideration, was unnecessary and improper, is to my mind, no difficult task to prove. No increase of courts or judges could be necessary or justifiable, unless the existing courts and judges were incompetent to the prompt and proper discharge of the duties consigned to them. To hold out a shew of litigation, when in fact little exists, must be impolitic; and to multiply expensive systems, and create hosts of expensive officers, without having experienced an actual necessity for them, must be a wanton waste of the public treasure.

The document before us shews, that at the passage of this act, the existing courts, not only from their number, but from the suits depending before them, were fully competent to a speedy decision of those suits—It shews, that on the 15th day of June last, there were depending in all the Circuit Courts, (that of Maryland only excepted, whose document we have not been furnished with) 1539 suits. It shews that 8276 suits of every description have come before those courts, in 10 years and upwards. From this it appears that the annual average amount of suits has been about 800.

But sundry contingent things have conspired to swell the circuit court dockets. In Maryland, Virginia, and in all the southern and south-western states, a great number of suits have been brought by British creditors: this species of controversy is nearly at an end.

In Pennsylvania, the docket has been swelled by prosecutions in consequence of the Western insurrection, by the disturbances in Bucks, and Northampton counties; and by the Sedition Act. These I find amount in this State to 240 suits.

In Kentucky, non-resident land claimants have gone into the Federal Court from a temporary convenience; because, until within a year or two past, there existed no court of general jurisdiction coextensive with the whole State. I find too, that of the six hundred and odd suits which have been commenced there, 196 of them have been prosecuted under the laws of the United States.

In most of the States there have been prosecutions under the Sedition Act. This source of litigation is I trust forever dried up.—And lastly, in *all* the States a number of suits have arisen under the Excise law; which source of controversy, will, I hope, before this session terminates, be also dried up.

But this same document discloses another important fact; which is, that nevertheless that all these untoward and temporary sources of federal adjudication, the suits in those courts are *decreasing*; for from the dockets exhibited (except Kentucky and Tennessee, whose suits are summed up in the aggregate) it appears, that in 1799 there were 1274; and in 1800 there were 687 suits commenced; shewing a decrease of 587 suits.

Could it be necessary then to *increase* courts when suits were *decreasing?* Could it be necessary to multiply judges, when their duties were diminishing? And will I not be justified therefore in affirming, that the law was unnecessary, and that Congress acted under a mistaken impression, when they multiplied courts and judges at a time when litigation was actually decreasing.

But, Sir, the decrease of business goes a small way in fixing my opinion on this subject. I am inclined to think, that so far from there having been a necessity at this time for an increase of courts and judges; that the time never will arrive, when America will stand in need of 38 federal judges. Look, Sir, at your Constitution, and see the judicial power there consigned to federal courts, and seriously ask yourself, can there be fairly extracted from those powers subjects of litigation sufficient for 6 supreme and 32 inferior court judges?—To me it appears impossible.

The judicial powers given to the federal courts were never intended by the Constitution to embrace exclusively, subjects of litigation, which could with propriety be left with the state courts. Their jurisdiction was intended principally to extend to great national and foreign concerns. Except cases arising under the laws of the United States, I do not at present recollect, but three or four kinds in which their power extends to subjects of litigation, in which private persons only are concerned. And can it be possible, that with a jurisdiction embracing so small a portion of private litigation, in great part of which the State courts might, and ought, to participate, that we can stand in need of 38 judges, and expend in judiciary regulations the annual sum of 137,200 dollars?

No other country, whose regulations I have any knowledge of, furnishes an example of a system so prodigal and extensive. In England, whose courts are the boast, and said to be the security of the rights of the nation, every man knows, there are but 12 judges and 3 principal courts. These courts embrace in their original or appellate jurisdiction almost the whole circle of human concerns.

The King's Bench and Common Pleas, which consist of 4 judges each, entertain all the common law suits of 40s. and upwards, originating among 9 millions of the most commercial people in the world. They moreover revise the proceedings of not only all the petty courts of record in the kingdom, even down to the courts of Piepondre; but also of the court of King's bench in Ireland: and these supreme courts, after centuries of experiment, are found to be fully competent to *all* the business of the kingdom.

I will now inquire into the power of Congress, to put down these additional courts and judges.

1st. As to the Courts.—Congress are empowered by the Constitution "from time, to ordain and establish inferior courts." The act now under consideration, is a legislative *construction* of this clause in the Constitution, that Congress may *abolish* as well as create these *judicial officers;* because, it does expressly in the 27th section of the act, *abolish* the then existing inferior courts, for the purpose of making way for the present. This construction I contend is correct; but it is equally pertinent to my object, whether it be, or be not. If it be correct, then the present inferior courts may be abolished as constitutionally as the last; if it be not, then the law for abolishing the former courts, and establishing the present, was unconstitutional and consequently repealable.

But independent of this legislative construction, on which I do not found my opinion, nor mean to rely my argument, there is little doubt indeed, in my mind, as to the power of Congress on this law. The 1st section of the 3d article, vests the judicial power of the United States in one supreme court and *such* inferior courts as Congress *may*, from *time to time*, ordain and establish. By this clause Congress *may* from time to time establish inferior courts; but it is clearly a discretionary power, and they *may not* establish them. The language of the Constitution is very different when regulations are not left discretional. For example—"The trial, says the Constitution, of all crimes, (except in cases of impeachment) *shall* be by jury: Representatives and direct taxes *shall* be applied according to numbers. All revenue bills *shall* originate in the House of Representatives, &c." It would therefore in my view be a perversion, not only of language, but of intellect, to say, that altho' Congress *may* from time to time establish inferior courts, yet when established, that they *shall not* be abolished by a subsequent Congress possessing equal powers. It would be a paradox in legislation.

2d. As to the Judges.—The Judiciary department is so constructed, as to be sufficiently secured against the improper influence of either the executive or legislative departments. The courts are organized and established by the legislature, and the executive creates the judges. Being thus organized, the constitution affords the proper checks to secure their honesty and independence in office. It declares they shall not be removed from *office* during good behaviour; nor their salaries diminished *during their continuance in office.* From this it results, that a judge, after his appointment, is *totally* out of the power of the president, and his salary secured against legislative diminution, *during his continuance in office.* The first of these checks, which protects a judge in his office during good behaviour, applies to the *president only*, who would otherwise have possessed the power of removing him like all other officers *at pleasure*; and the other check forbidding a diminution of their salaries, applies to the *legislature only.* They are two separate and distinct checks, furnished by the constitution against two distinct departments of the government; and they are the *only* ones which are or ought to have been furnished on the subject.

But because the constitution declares that a judge shall hold his office during *good behaviour*, can it be tortured to mean, that he shall hold his office after it is abolished? Can it mean, that his tenure should be limited by behaving well in an office, which did not exist? Can it mean that an office may exist although its duties are extinct? Can it mean, in short, that the shadow, to wit, the judge, can remain, when the substance, to wit, the office, is removed? It must have intended all these absurdities, or it must admit a construction which will avoid them.

That construction obviously is, that a judge should hold an *existing office*, so long as he did his duty in that office; and not that he should hold an office that did not exist, and perform duties not provided by law. Had the construction which I contend against been contemplated by those who framed the constitution, it would have been necessary to have declared explicitly, that judges should hold their offices *and salaries* during good behaviour.

Such a construction is not only irreconcilable with reason and propriety, but is repugnant to the principles of the constitution. It is a principle of our constitution, as well as of common honesty, that no man shall receive public money, but in consideration of public services. Sinecure offices, therefore, are not permitted by our laws or constitution. By this construction, complete sinecure offices will be created; hosts of constitutional pensioners will be settled on us, and we cannot calculate how long. This is really creating a new species of public debt; not like any other of our debts, we cannot discharge the principal at any fixed time. It is worse than the deferred stock; for on that you pay an annual interest only, and the principal is redeemable at a given period. But here you pay an *annual principal*, and that principal irredeemable except by the will of Providence. It may suit countries where public debts are considered as public blessings; for in this way a people might soon become superlatively blessed indeed.

Let me not be told, Sir, that the salaries in the present case, are inconsiderable and ought not to be withheld; and that the doctrine is not a dangerous one. I answer, it is the principle I contend against; and if it is heterodox for one dollar, it is equally so for a million. But I contend the principle, if once admitted, may be extended to destructive lengths. Suppose it should hereafter happen, that those in power should combine to provide handsomely for their friends, could any way so plain, easy and effectual present itself, as by creating courts, and filling them with those friends? Might not 60 as well as 16, with salaries of twenty thousand, instead of two thousand dollars, be provided for in this way?

The thing I trust will not happen. It is presuming a high degree of corruption; but it might happen under the construction contended for; as the constitution presumes corruption may happen in *any* department of the government, by the checks it has furnished against it; and as this construction does open a wide door for corruption, it is but fair reasoning to shew the dangers which may grow out of it; for in the construction of all instruments, that which will lead to inconvenience, mischief or absurdity, ought to be avoided. This doctrine has another difficulty to reconcile: After the law is repealed, they are either judges or they are not. If they are judges, they can be impeached; but for what? For *mal-feasance in office* only. How, I would ask, can they be impeached for mal-feasance *in office*, when their offices are abolished? They are not officers, but still they are intitled to the emoluments annexed to an office. Although they are judges, they cannot be guilty of mal-feasance, because they have no office. They are only *quasi* judges so far as regards the *duties*, but *real* judges so far as regards the *salary*. It must be the *salary* then, and not the *duties* which constitute a judge. For my part, I do not know under what class of things to range them, or what name to give them. They are unacknowledged by the letter, spirit or genius of our constitution, and are to me non-descripts.

There is another difficulty under this construction still to encounter, and which also grows out of the constitution. By the constitution, a new state may be formed by the junction of two or more states, with their assent and that of Congress. If this doctrine, once a judge and always a judge, be correct, what would you do in such an event, with the district judges of the states who formed that junction? Both would be unnecessary, and you would have in a single state, two judges of equal and concurrent jurisdiction; or one a real judge with an office, and another a quasi judge, without an office. The states also forming such junction, would be equally embarrassed with their state judges; for the same construction would be equally applicable to them.

Upon this construction also, an infallibility is predicated, which it would be arrogance in any human institution to assume, and which goes to cut up legislation by the roots. We should be debarred from that, which is indulged to us from a higher source, and on subjects of higher concern than legislation; I mean a retraction from, and correction of, errors. On all other subjects of legislation we are allowed it seems to change our minds, except on judicial subjects, which of all others is the most complex and difficult. I appeal to our own statute book to prove this difficulty; for in ten years Congress have passed no less than 26 laws on this subject.

I conceive, Sir, that the tenure by which a judge holds his office, is evidently bottomed on the idea of securing his his honesty and independence, whilst exercising his office. The idea was introduced in England, to counteract the influence of the crown over the judges; but if the construction now contended for shall prevail; we shall in one mistaken imitation of this our favorite prototype outstrip them; by establishing, what they have not, a judicial oligarchy; for there, their judges are removable by a joint vote of Lords and Commons. Here, ours are not removable, except for mal-feasance in office; which mal-feasance could not be committed, as they would have no office.

Upon the whole, Sir, as all courts under any free government must be created with an eye to the administration of justice only; and not with any regard to the advancement or emolument of individual men; as we have undeniable evidence before us, that the creation of the courts now under consideration was totally unnecessary; and as no government can, I apprehend, seriously deny that this legislature has a right to repeal a law enacted by a preceding one, we will, in any event, discharge our duty by repealing this law; and thereby do all in our power to correct the evil. If the judges are intitled to salaries, under the constitution, our repeal will not affect them; and they will no doubt resort to their proper remedy: For where there is a constitutional right, there must be a remedy.

Mr. Brackenride was followed by Messieurs Cocke, and Wright, in favor of the motion; and Messrs. J. Mason, and Morris against it.

Senate adjourned to Monday, when the debate will be resumed.

Foreign Intelligence.

[By the HARRIOT from LONDON, arrived at BOSTON.]

GENOA, Sept. 24.

The Constitution transmitted from Paris, is not yet approved. It requires the possession of too great *property* to make a person eligible to office—which betrays a desire to confine the offices to a few families.

The French have insisted on taking possession at present of the fortifications at Naples, to prevent new revolts in that city.

HAUGUE, October 6.

THE NEW CONSTITTTION.

The acceptance of the new constitution has been proclaimed by the Directory.—416,419 votes were returned, of which only 52,219 were for rejecting it. The new government will be immediately organized, and the directory be succeeded by the Council of State. The twelve members of which are appointed. They include the three directors, Haerfotte, Pymann, and Bezur; the Representatives, Van Lean, Hoogstrate and Lewe, and three persons who were members of the late Stadtholderian government.

PARIS, October 20.

The frontier fortifications are ordered to be placed on the peace establishment.—[OFFICIAL.]

THE CONGRESS.

Great preparations are making at Amiens, for the reception and entertainment of the diplomatic characters who are to attend the congress. A large body of troops will be there.—A line of telegraphs is to be erected from thence to Paris. The British minister will be escorted through France by troops of cavalry, and will receive the most distinguished attention. It is supposed the Congress will form in less than a month. It is said it will be attended by plenipos. from Holland, Spain, Russia, and the Ottoman Porte. Mr. Schimmelpennick, is appointed on the part of Holland.

October 24. Rear admiral Latouche Treville set out on the 21st for Rotchfort, accompanied by citizen Jerome Buonaparte.

LONDON, October 26.

French Funds.—At Paris the tiers consolide are as high as 62.

Prussia is said to be dissatisfied with the treaty between France and England. The king expected the fate of Hanover to be decided by it; and talks of protesting against the Batavian republic's being put in possession of the Dutch Islands in the Indies.

Prince Anthony has been chosen to the electorate of Cologne.

St. DOMINGO.

It appears evident that the French government, as we stated some time ago, is about to adopt virgorous measures to establish the dependance of St. Domingo on a sure footing. Admiral Latouche Treville and a general of reputation are immediately to be sent out with a number of troops and a strong naval force to St. Domingo. It is believed, that general Rochambeau will be employed, as he knows the West-Indies well. Benezech, counsellor of state, is mentioned as likely to attend the expedition as civil commissary, or negociator, on the part of the government. This armament will receive every facility from this country. It is probable, however, that the authority and influence of Toussaint will be employed by the mother country to aid in preserving order and a vigorous administration in the island.

October 31. The stadtholder has taken leave of the king, being about to depart for the continent. His interest requires his presence there.

The marquis Cornwallis has taken leave of his majesty, and will proceed forthwith to Amiens.

British Funds.—Three per cent. consuls are at 68.

GLASGOW, October 20.

On Sunday last, about two o'clok, afternoon, when the people were aſſembling for public worſhip in the pariſh church of Kilmarnock, an unfounded alarm ſpread among them that the church was falling, which it is ſaid aroſe merely from a preſſure upon a ſeat which creaked, when thoſe in the gallery precipitately ruſhed down ſtairs in crowds; by which confuſion, 29 perſons were ſuffocated and trampled to death, and a conſiderable number ſhockingly bruiſed! We refrain from being more particular on this doleful tale, having received the following ſtatement from the magiſtrates of Kilmarnock.

"KILMARNOCK, Oct. 19.

"The magiſtrates of Kilmarnock, to prevent exaggerated accounts of a public calamity which happened yeſterday in the pariſh church here, and to quiet the minds of many at a diſtance, think it their duty, however painful, to give to the public the following melancholy particulars.—

"At two o'clock, P. M when the congregation was nearly aſſembled for divine ſervice, an alarm was given that one of the galleries was falling, which, although unfounded, occaſioned ſuch crowds ſuddenly to attempt to ruſh out, that a great number of perſons, particularly upon the ſtairs of the eaſt and weſt ends of the church, were trampled under foot, of whom the following were moſt unfortunately killed.

"Of Kilmarnock Pariſh.

"Town-head quarter, Wm. Mair, Glover, and Jean Paterſon, reſidenter—Souſcroſs quarter, John Logan, ſhoemaker—In Back quarter, Mary Reid, daughter of William Reid, and Thomas Abraham, an orphan—In Mid quarter, James Gilchriſt, ſhoemaker, and Janet Dickie, daughter of Joſeph Dickie—In Brewland quarter, Andrew Aitken, ſlaymaker, and Margaret Wilſon, daughter of David Wilſon, ſhoemaker: In Holmhead quarter, widow Howat—In Nethertoun-holm quarter, a daughter of Robert Keelan, weaver, widow Mary Taylor, Janet, a daughter of widow M'Intoſh, and John Deal, weaver, from Ireland—In Townhead and Glebe quarters, Charles Wilſon, a ſervant, William Smith, weaver, Margaret Stevenſon, widow of James Carter, William Tannahill, wright, William Baird, ſon of William Baird, weaver, and a daughter of James Wilſon, plaiſterer—In Weſt-quarter, George Guthry, ſon of John Guthry at Mount—and in Grongar quarter, —— Bell, in Oldwalls, ſon of Widow Bell.

"Of Kilmaurs Pariſh.

"Mary, daughter of Walter Smith, Jean Stwart, Jean, daughter of the late William Anderſon in Corſehouſe, James Fairlie, farmer, Janet, daughter of James Muir in Holms, Janet, daughter of David Brown, collier, and a daughter of John Stevenſon in Haliburns.

"The other perſons trampled upon are much hurt, and under the charge of ſkilful medical gentlemen, who were fortunately upon the ſpot. Every poſſible means were uſed to relieve the congregation, by the exertions of the magiſtrates, the royal Kilmarnock volunteers, and the humane inhabitanrs who had eſcaped from, or were ready to enter the Church, and many were ſaved by laddering the windows of the galleries. It will afford conſolation to the friends of thoſe who are hurt, to know, that every thing will be done for their recovery and relief which humanity can accompliſh."

NEW-YORK, January 7.

The brig Almyra, arrived yeſterday from Martinique, brought diſpatches for the Preſident of the United States.—From the circumſtance of one of the ſealed packets having on it a direction to the Poſtmaſter to forward immediately by expreſs, we preſume its contents are of importance.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8, 1802.

From our Correſpondents.

"*New-York, Jan. 7.*

"This moment the ſhip Atlantic, Roſs of your port, arrived here in 57 days from Briſtol. Mr. Dawſon, with Engliſh and French diſpatches for government, came paſſenger. There is no news of importance. The French expedition for the Weſt Indies had not ſailed—nor had Mr. Livingſton arrived. Long debates in the Britiſh parliament on the peace—ſome of which you will have to-morrow.

NORFOLK, January 9.

By the brig William, captain Oldner, we have received St. Vincent's papers of a late date: the following Proclamation of gen. Lacroſſe is extracted from them. It is important, as it developes the intentions of the French government relative to Guadaloupe.

The verbal accounts by this veſſel are, that the Penſee frigate had left at Madeira a fleet of 100 tranſports, and 6 Britiſh and 6 French ſail of the line, full of French troops from Erance, on their way to the Weſt Indies.

KINGSTON, December 5.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived here from Dominique, his majeſty's ſhip Surinam, having on board two companies of the 1ſt Weſt India regiment for this Iſland, under the command of capt. Smelt. She brings the Proclamation of general Lacroſſe (a copy of which we have given in this day's paper) declaring all perſons acting under the preſent Uſurpers in Guadaloupe, either by ſea or land, to be traitors.

IN THE NAME OF THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Three Chief Magiſtrates, compoſing the government of the Iſland of Guadaloupe, and its dependencie,

To all the Citizens of the ſaid Colony.

While the firſt Conſul at the head of the armies was labouring to procure peace for Europe, while his whole attention ſeemed to be taken up with the deſtruction of factions, and totally bent upon giving a regular repulſe to the interior government of France, while affairs of the greateſt importance obliged him to neglect or ſet aſide our Colonies, nevertheleſs, the Iſland of Guadaloupe, which has always remained faithful to the mother country, was at the ſame time the object of his particular care.

The firſt Conſul, unwilling to wait until a regulation was completed, ſent you a captain general with the neceſſary proviſional powers to put a ſtop to all perſecutions, and unjuſt proceedings, to ſee all uſurpations reſtored, and to make every man enjoy the rights allowed by law.

On the 29th Germinal, an X (19th of April, 1801) the conſuls made a regulation for the government of Guadaloupe, by which three chief magiſtrates were eſtabliſhed, with reſpective powers for the military, civil government and juſtice.

In conſequence of this regulation, the firſt Conſul has appointed rear admiral Lacroſſe, captain general, the counſellor of ſtate Leſcallier, colonial prefect, and the magiſtrate Coſter, commiſſary of juſtice.

Captain Valteau, commanding the Penſee frigate of the republic, having a paſſport from the admiralty of England brings the news of a general peace; the citizens Leſcallier and Coſter, were paſſengers on board. Being informed of the inſult done to the captain general, and his expulſion from the colony, neither the Colony, neither the ſaid magiſtrates, nor the commanding officer of the frigate could think of landing in an iſland, where a few factious men have ſeduced the armed forces, and ſtill make them act contrary to their duty; they have been obliged to ſeek for the captain general in the neighbouring iſlands; they have at laſt found him at Roſeau, in the iſland of Dominica, where captain Valteau has delivered him the diſpatches of government.

The three aforeſaid magiſtrates compoſing the legal government of Guadaloupe and the true repreſentative powers of the French government, after having duly conferred together, have thought proper, collectively and each of them according to his attributions, to determine, regulate and order what follows:

Art. 1. The government of Guadaloupe ſhall proviſionally reſide at Dominica and the Saintes, with the conſent and permiſſion of the Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnſtone, captain general and governor in chief, in and over his Britannic majeſty's iſland of Dominica, until the arrival of the ſea and land forces which were at the moment of the frigate's getting under way, ready to ſail from France for theſe iſlands; and which enables them to foreſee with certainty that the national authority will be reſpected; conſequently all citizens who have remained faithful to the government, ſhall find at Dominica and the Saintes, ſupport and protection, and there only the military and civil officers and agents agents of all denominations can find the means of acting under regular orders.

Art. 2. Orders are given to all military officers of the ſea and land forces, to all civil and municipal officers, commiſſaries of government, officers of adminiſtration of the navy and colonies, to all treaſurers, pay-maſters, ſtore-keepers, directors, and receivers of national property and lands, farmers of plantations, and all accountable agents whatſoever; to all members of the courts of the juſtice and miniſterial officers of juſtice, who have been continued in their employments by the captain general, or by him appointed and eſtabliſhed, to continue their ſervice, and to act only under the immediate orders and directions of the aforeſaid three magiſtrates, under whoſe attributings they are to act; all and each of the ſaid officers and agents are by the preſent made anſwerable, perſonally and in their properties, preſent and to come, for all infractions and acts contrary to theſe orders.

Art. 3. It is forbidden to all officers of adminiſtration of the navy to give paſſes or permits either to ſhips of war, trading or coaſting veſſels, unleſs under the expreſs condition of being firſt authoriſed by the captain general and the colonial prefect reſpectively. In conſequence of which, all captains or maſters of ſhips or veſſels, of boats or barges of any kind, are given to underſtand that they might not or cannot put to ſea without legal permits from the national authority, under the penalty of being arreſted in their perſons, the forfeiture of their veſſels and cargoes, and of being treated as diſclaimed men, ſea robbers and pirates.

Art. 4. Any perſons whatſoever perſiſting to continue in an employ either civil or military, without the conſent of the preſent government, are declared guilty of treaſon againſt the mother country, and will be proſecuted as ſuch with all the ſeverity directed by the laws.

Art. 5. Notice is given to all good and faithful citizens, that none of the foreign governments (all now allies or friends of the French republic) will acknowledge uſurped authority; but that all of them will, on the contrary, ſtrive to contribute, by all the means they can employ, to reeſtabliſh good order. They are hereby engaged to reſiſt, with courage, all kinds of uſurpations, injuſtice or vexations, and truſt to the national forces and authority.

Given at Roſeau, in his Britannic majeſty's Iſland of Dominica, 3 Frimaire, an 10—(the 26th Nov. 1801)

The Captain General, ſigned,
LACROSSE.
The Colonial Preſect, ſigned,
LASCALLIER.
The Commiſſary of Juſtice, ſigned,
COSTER.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) Dec. 10.

This port, by a late act of parliament, is continued free until the 10th of July, 1805, and that clauſe of the former act, which reſtricted the exportation of European commodities to other Britiſh Iſlands is now left out altogether.

By Saturday Night's Mail.

LATE EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Revolution in Switzerland.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

A freſh revolution has been effected in Switzerland. The Diet at Bern, at the moment that it had completed the new conſtitution and nominated numbers to the ſenate, has in its turn been diſſolved, and all its meaſures declared void, by the old legiſlative body, which has reſumed the reins of government, appointed a proviſional executive, and reſtored the conſtitution agreed to in May laſt.

The *Moniteur*, of the 3d, contains the following article on this very ſingular ſubject:

In the courſe of the ſummer a conſtitution was adopted by the Helvetic people. A Diet met to proceed to the appointment of the Senate, of the Landermen, and other authorities, and each Canton was employed upon its particular conſtitution, and organization, in the portion of attributes which the conſtitution gave the Cantons. The Diet ſcarcely aſſembled, declared itſelf a conſtituent aſſembly, deſtroyed the conſtitution for which it was convoked, and began to draw up a new one. Factions formed and fomented: the deputies of the ſmall Cantons retired to their homes, and proteſted againſt the uſurpation of the Diet. A part of the Canton of Lucern and Glaris imitated this conduct.

The Diet, however, without paying attention to theſe proteſts, completed their new conſtitution.

On the 28th of October, the ancient legiſlative body, which, ſince the Union of the Diet, had ceaſed to act, aſſembled, decreed the two following laws:

The Legiſlative Council, conſidering the evils with which the country is menaced by the incoherence of the labors of the Helvetic maſquerade, and the manifeſt partiality which has ſwayed its deliberations; conſidering that this Diet has miſtaken its duties and gone beyond the limits of its powers, in occupying itſelf upon a new plan of conſtitution, and arrogating to itſelf, in fact, the functions of a conſtituent aſſembly; conſidering that ſuch a ſtep is not juſtified by any power legitimately delegated, that it is even in formal oppoſition to the organic laws, as well as to the wiſh of Helvetia, tacitly expreſſed by the convocation of the aſſemblies of Cantons; conſidering that, by the receſſion of ſixteen members of that aſſembly, ſeveral Cantons not being repreſented at all, and others only being ſo partially, it has ceaſed to be the general Helvetic diet, and could not lawfully continue its labors; conſidering, finally, that the imperious duty of the government is to prevent internal diſſentions and all the evils of anarchy, decree:

Art. 1. The aſſembly ſitting at Berne, under the name of the Helvetic Diet, is declared diſſolved, and its proceedings are conſidered as null and void.

2. The conſtitution publiſhed on the 29th of May, 1801, ſhall, from the preſent moment, be put in execution, as far as regards the organization of the Central authorities.

3. There ſhall be appointed from the legiſlative body a commiſſion of five members, charged with propoſing, during the preſent ſitting, a liſt of twenty five members to form the ſenate. The legiſlative body ſhall proceed immediately to the nominations.

4. As ſoon as the majority of it is aſſembled, the ſenate ſhall enter upon its functions, and from that moment the proviſional authority of the government ſhall ceaſe.

5. The ſenate ſhall exerciſe the attributes and power delegated to it by the conſtitution.

6. It is eſpecially charged with making all the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the convocation of the conſtitutional Diet, which ſhall aſſemble in three months at the latеſt.

7. The ſenate is beſides charged with preparing for that Diet a ſtatement of the ameliorations of which the conſtitution is ſuſceptible, as well as the organic laws, neceſſary to its being put in activity.

8. It ſhall aſcertain the wiſhes expreſſed in favor of ſuch, or ſuch a change to be made in the diviſion of territory, and ſhall make a report to the Diet.

9. It is finally charged with examining plans of Cantonal organization, and with making a report to the Diet. Until the Diet has approved and regiſtered them, the authorities exiſting at preſent in the Cantons ſhall continue their functions.

10. Independently of the before mentioned labors, the ſenate ſhall give an account to the Diet of the ſtate of the Republic, and of the manner in which it has governed from its inſtallation to the period of making ſuch an account.

11. The Diet ſhall have the right of confirming the ſenate, or of proceeding to a new election.

(Signed) MARCAOCI,
Preſident of the Legiſlative Council.

Berne, October 28.

LONDON, November 9.

The average price of good Wheat in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, is about 8s. the buſhel. Oats are reduced to 20s. per quarter. The country Cheeſe, which would very recently ſell for 7s. the ſtone, will not now produce more than 2s. 9d. The fineſt potatoes are ſold at 1s. the buſhel, and butter has fallen about 3d. in the pound. Every kind of meat, however, except pork, maintains the old price, from 7d. to 8d. per pound.

The Pruſſian troops have evacuated Hanover, ſince the extermination of the French from Egypt, the Turkiſh army it is ſaid, is to be joined by part of the Engliſh, and headed by Britiſh officers, and to be employed againſt the noted inſurgent Paſſwan Oglou.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Houſe of Commons, October 31.

The Houſe met at one o'clock, when Lord Stopford ſaid his Majeſty had been waited upon to know when he would be pleaſed to receive the Addreſs, and that he was graciouſly pleaſed to appoint four o'clock this day for that purpoſe.

The order of the day being read for taking his Majeſty's Speech into conſideration; that part of it relative to the Supplies was read from the chair.

Mr. Addington then moved that a Supply be granted to his Majeſty, which was agreed to, and the report ordered to be taken into conſideration on Monday, to which day the houſe adjourned.

Several Members then proceeded with the following Addreſs to St. James's:

The humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our moſt humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We learn with great ſatisfaction, that the differences with the Northern Powers have been adjuſted by a Convention with the Emperor of Ruſſia; to which the Kings of Denmark and Sweden have expreſſed their readineſs to accede; and that Preliminaries of peace have been ratified between your Majeſty and the French republic.

We acknowledge your Majeſty's goodneſs in having been pleaſed to direct copies of theſe treaties to be laid before us; and aſſure your Majeſty, that we ſhall not fail to apply our immediate attention to the important tranſactions to which they relate.

We acknowledge, with the utmoſt gratitude, the paternal ſolicitude which leads your Majeſty to regret the neceſſity of large additional ſupplies; but, while we ſincerely participate in that ſentiment, we feel the indiſpenſable duty of providing for the expenſes which muſt, for a time, be unavoidable in different parts of the world, and of maintaining an adequate eſtabliſhment on the final reſtoration of peace.

We ſhall be anxious for the adoption of all ſuch economical arrangements as may not be inconſiſtent with the great object which your majeſty has ſo juſtly at heart, or effectually providing for the ſecurity of all your majeſty's dominions.

We aſſure your Majeſty, that we truly participate in the gratification which your majeſty has ſo graciouſly been pleaſed to expreſs, at the relief which the bounty of Divine Providence has afforded to your people by the abundance of the late harveſt; and we beg leave, moſt dutifully to acknowledge your majeſty's gracious acceptance and approbation of the proofs of that temper and fortitude which have been manifeſted by all deſcriptions of your ſubjects, under the various and complicated difficulties with which they have had to contend.

We reflect, with ſentiments of juſt exultation, on the diſtinguiſhed valor and eminent ſervices of your Majeſty's forces by ſea and land, which at no period have been ſurpaſſed; and we have contemplated, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the unprecedented exertions of the military and fencibles, and the zeal and perſeverance of the yeomanry and volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry.

We moſt heartily congratulate your Majeſty on the naval and military operations of the laſt campaign, and on the glorious and ſucceſsful iſſue of the expedition to Egypt, marked, as it has been throughout, by achievements which, in their conſequences, and by their example, cannot fail to conduce to the laſting advantage and honour of this country.

We cordially ſhare in your majeſty's earneſt wiſhes that your ſubjects may enjoy, in their full extent, the returning bleſſings of peace, in the progreſſive increaſe of the national commerce, credit, and revenues; and above all in the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of their religion, laws, and liberties, under the ſafeguard and protection of that conſtitution which it has been the great object of all our efforts to preſerve, and which it is our fixed determination, as it is our moſt ſacred duty, to tranſmit, unimpaired, to our deſcendants.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1802.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

STOCK.

Six per Cents,	-	17/6
Three per Cent,	-	10/

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London at 60 days, 30 per cent.

PRODUCE.

Richmond Tobacco,	27/ to 28/	Caſh.
	30/ 31/	60 days
Flour, Fine,	30/	Caſh.
	33/	60 days.
Ditto, Superfine,	34/	Caſh.
	36/	60 days.
Wheat, Red,	6/	
White,	6/3	
Indian Corn,	20/ per barrel.	
Hemp,	£63 to £64 per ton.	

In the Hope, from Bilboa, arrived at Boſton on the 3d inſt. came paſſengers Don Valentine de Forunda, conſul general from Spain to the United States, and Don Fauſta de Foranda, vice conſul.

A gentleman lately arrived at Baltimore from the Weſt Indies, brings intelligence of the arrival there of a French fleet, conſiſting of 45 ſail, with troops deſtined for Guadaloupe.

POST-OFFICE,
Waſhington, January 11, 1802.

WHEREAS ſundry letters lately ſent to and from this office, particularly two from the Poſtmaſter General, ſealed with his official ſeal, one for Albany, New-York; and the other for Bucks Town, Maine; have been broken open before they were received by the perſons to whom they were directed: and other letters of importance from officers of government, and from individuals, have been ſuppreſſed, and in ſome inſtances withheld or delayed in ſuch manner as to induce a belief of premeditated and fraudulent deſign. And as among the other injurious conſequences of ſuch atrocious conduct, the innocent and the guilty are, in a ſtate of uncertainty, alike ſubject to ſuſpicion and cenſure, I therefore (being implicated with others) will pay a reward of one hundred dollars for information which ſhall convict any perſon or perſons of any of the abovementioned offences, and two hundred dollars in each caſe of the ſaid letters of the Poſtmaſter General.

THOMAS MUNROE, P. M.
Waſhington.

January 13.

*** The ſeveral Editors in the United States may benefit the public by publiſhing the above.

BY virtue of a Mortgage from *Deuneuf Germain*, dec. to me, will be ſold, at public auction, for ready money, on Tueſday the ſecond day of February, upon the premiſes, a TRACT OF LAND, containing three hundred and thirty-three acres, more or leſs, lying upon Pamunkey river, in New-Kent county, whereon Mr. P. Pearnet now lives. For me to give a deſcription of the place, is conſidered uſeleſs, as I ſuppoſe whoever means to purchaſe, will view the land before the day of ſale: I ſhall only ſay it is a handſome ſeat, and very convenient to trade, with tolerable good houſes upon it, and is conſidered as good a ſtand for a merchant as any country ſeat in the lower parts of this ſtate. Should the day appointed for the ſale above, prove a very bad one, it will be ſold the next day, or the very firſt tolerable good one that happens after.

H. GATEWOOD,

January 19, 1802. 2w.

AT A CONVOCATION

Of the Visitors and Governors of William and Mary College, held at the Council Chamber, within the said College, the 25th day of November, 1801.

THE Convocation, taking under consideration the state of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the said College, came to the following Resolutions thereupon:

Resolved, That the hours of attendance in the Grammar School, from the first of May to the first of October, be, in the morning, from 6 o'Clock to 8, and from 9 to 12; and from 2 to 5 in the evening: And that the hours of attendance from the first of October to the first of May, be, in the morning, from 7 to 8, and from 9 to 12; and from 2 to half past 4 in the evening.

Resolved, That a committeee, consisting of three members of the Convocation, be appointed, whose duty it shall be, as often as they may deem necessary, but at least once in every month, to visit the Grammar School during the hours of tuition in the said School, and report to the Convocation the state of the School, and suggest any alterations which the said committee, or the Professor of Humanity, may think necessary for the more beneficially conducting of the same.

Resolved, That a public examination of the youth in the said School shall be made once in every three months, in the presence of the Professors of the said College, such members of the Convocation, and of such other persons as may incline to attend the same.

Resolved, That there shall be read in the School of Humanity, such English books, as to the President and Professors, or Masters, shall seem proper; that Writing and Arithmetic, Geography and History, be taught therein, and that the afternoon of each day be appropriated to instruction in one or other of those branches.

[3w.]

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Francis Wilson, dec. who died intestate, and whose estate, by the order of Henrico Court, has been committed to my management, are hereby required forthwith to establish their respective demands in Henrico County Court, agreeably to law, or this notice will be relied on in bar of their demands. I wish to distribute the estate, agreeably to law, amongst his creditors, and to close my administration

JOHN M. SHEPPARD.

January 13, 1802. 3t.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Informs the Public, that the noted Horse

OLD DARE DEVIL

Will stand the ensuing season at his house in Chesterfield county.

Thomas Goode.

January 12, 1802. [1awtf]

The Subscriber

WILL receive PROPOSALS until the 30th inst. for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the city of Richmond,

One Hundred Rations, daily,

or as they may be required, for one year. The delivery of said Rations, in such quantity as may be required, to commence on or about the 15th March next. A list of all the articles composing a Ration, will be furnished, on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 14, 1802.

FALL GOODS.

The SUBSCRIBER

Is Receiving by the *Juno* from *Liverpool*, and other ships from *London & Bristol*,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be SOLD at the customary advance, by the Piece or Package, for Cash, Merchantable Produce, or at the usual credit to punctual customers.

He is likewise supplied with a variety of

East and West-India Goods.

Also, with SALT, STEEL, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, Oct. 10, 1801.

CARPETS & CARPETING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received and now opening at his store, a very general and elegant assorment of

Carpets & Carpeting,

WHICH will be SOLD, Cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 7th Dec. 1801.

A FEW BARRELS

Superfine Flour,

MADE of threshed White wheat, recommended for private use, FOR SALE, by

Samuel Parsons.

1st Month 7th, 1802.

NOTICE,

In the case of EDWARD DOWNING, & THOMAS DOWNING,

BANKRUPTS.

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg, January 3, 1802.

THE assignees of the estate and effects of EDWARD DOWNING and THOMAS DOWNING, of the town of Petersburg, late *Merchants* and copartners, are required to attend the commissioners named and authorized in and by a commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against said bankrupts, on Saturday the 23d day of January, *instant*, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook street, in the town of Petersburg aforesaid, to shew cause why notice has not been given by them for making a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupts, according to the statute of the Congress of the United States in that case made and provided; which if they fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the said commissioners in and by the said commission named and authorized, for them to produce their receipts and payments touching the same, and to make a dividend of such part of the said estate and effects as shall appear to be remaining in their hands.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commission.

ROBERT MOORE and JOHN BELL, assignees of the estate and effects of the said bankrupts.

NOTICE,

In the case of JESSE BROWNE,

BANKRUPT.

THOSE creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankrupt, awarded, issued and now in prosecution against JESSE BROWNE, of the county of Southampton, late *Merchant*, are desired to meet the assignees of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, on Friday, the 22d day of January, *instant*, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, of said day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook street, in the town of Petersburg aforesaid, to assent to or dissent from the said assignees commencing, prosecuting or defending, any suit or suits at law or in equity, for recovery of any part of said bankrupt's estate and effects, or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing, any matter or thing relating thereto: and on other special affairs.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commission.

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg, January 3, 1802.

James & John Dunlop,

TAKE this method to acquaint their friends and the public that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS, in the WHOLE SALE LINE, in the HOUSE formerly occupied by *BUCHANAN, DUNLOP & Co.* as a retail store.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

From London, Liverpool and Glasgow,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE, *ON THE USUAL TERMS.*

Petersburg, Oct. 8, 1801.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, September 26th, 1801.

BETWEEN

William Ludwell Lee, administrator with the will annexed, of William Lee, deceased, Plaintiff,

AND

William Brown, surviving partner of the late house of Perkins, Buchanan, and Brown, Sampson Mathews, Major Wilcox, and Richard Adams, William Fry, and Thomas Massie, executors of Thomas Adams, dec. and Cyrus Griffin and William Marshall, executors of William Griffin, deceased, Samuel Clarke, Jacob Kenny, and John Brokenbrough, administrator of James Edmundson, deceased, Thomas Pleasants, and Thomas F. Bates, under the firm of Pleasants & Bates, executors of Bennet Brown, deceased, James Calloway and Richard Crump, surviving partner of Trents, Crump and Bates, Defendants.

THE Defendant William Brown, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A copy)

Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

Robert Gordon, & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Received by the the America, from Liverpool, and Courtney, from London:

ANONGST WHICH ARE,

A variety of coarse Woollens,
Superior quality Spanish Wool,
Superfine Cloths and Casimeres,
Swansdowns,
Manchester Stuffs,
Bombazetes, Corduretts, Durants,
Fine & coarse Hats,
Muslins, Dimities,
Fine Irish Linens,
Cambricks,
Silk, Cotton & Worsted Hosiery,
Calicoes, Chintzes,
Camel's Hair, and Cotton Cambrick Shawls,
Veils,
Silk Handkerchiefs, for Turbans,
Lady's Half boots & Shoes,
Fowling Pieces and Pistols,
Jewellery, Plated Ware, Ironmongery, and Hardware.

They have within these four weeks, received by the Helvetic, from Madeira, for Sale, in Pipes, half and quarter Pipes, a supply of the very best quality WINE, which they can particularly recommend.

They have, also, a large Stock of India cottons, Bandannas & Lustrings; Brown & Loaf Sugars; Port and Sherry Wines; Old Rum, and French Brandy; Imperial, and Young Hyson Teas; Nail Rods; Bar Iron; Steel; Paints, & Oil, &c. &c.

Richmond, October 26, 1801.

Wercq & Marchand,

Have received a handsome assortment of superfine

DRAPERY,

Consisting of

LONDON SUPERFINE BROAD CLOTHS of various colors.
Real French Superfine Blue do.
Dutch Black do. do.
Superfine Cassimeres.
Double Milled do.
Ribbed do.
Moleskins, Swansdown, Coatings, Frizes, Fancy Cords, Thicksetts, Velvetines, Florentines, Silken Cloths, Flannels, &c.

Which they will dispose of on moderate terms.

Lewis Wercq,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER,

With thanks to a generous public, for the encouragement he has hitherto met with, begs leave to notify, that he continues to carry on his business with his usual punctuality, and that for the conveniency of his customers, he will procure samples of fine goods from the best assorted stores of this city, so that they may choose without going any further. He will also, keep ready made cloaths.

Richmond, Oct. 22, 1801.

William Temple,

Has Imported by the latest arrivals from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Which he will dispose of low, by the PIECE OR PACKAGE.

He has also just received the following Articles, for sale.

5 PIPES,
10 Hogsheads,
8 Qr. Casks,
} Genuine Old Port WINE.
3 Pipes Madeira Wine;
1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;
10 Tierces London Porter;
20 Hhds. Sugar;
50 Bags Coffee;
700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, & Glasgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the present and approaching Season, which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,
Of Petersburg, and
ROBERT POLLOK & Co.
Of Manchester,

Are also now opening their Supplies of FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

NOTICE to SHERIFFS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS keep a constant Supply of CERTIFICATES, such as pay all arrearages of TAXES due prior to the year 1796.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

Richmond, October 5, 1801. tf

FOR SALE,

A family of about

15 SLAVES,

CONSISTING of strong and healthy young men, women and children. Apply to the printer.

Richmond, Dec. 3, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of the late William Hopkins, dec. of Powhatan county, are requested to make them known immediately, as provision may be made for the payment of them; and those indebted, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

SAMUEL MARSHALL,
Administrator.

Powhatan, Dec. 18, 1801. 4w

FAIRFAX COUNTY, *sc.*

WAS committed to the Jail of this county, on the 15th day of October last, a negro man, as a runaway, who calls himself

DICK;

Says he belongs to GROVES HARRIS, of Prince Edward county, Virginia. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, had on when committed to jail, a white Negro cotton great coat, an old felt hat, his other clothes so much worn as not to be describable. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise he will be proceeded with as the law directs.

WILLIAM MILLAN, D. S. & Jailor,

Fairfax Jail, Nov. 13, 1801. 3m

E. W. ROOTES,

HAS FOR SALE,

Antigua Rum, by the Hhd.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe;
Cotton Cards, by the Box, assorted;
Philadelphia Porter, by the Barrel, of 3 doz. bottles.
Candles, by the box;
2d 3d 4d 5d and 6d Nails, by the barrel;
20 Tons Swedish Iron, assorted.
Excellent Madder, by the Cask;

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHOES.

Richmond, September 26, 1801.

Peach & Apple

BRANDY

For Sale by the barrel.

E. W. Rootes.

Richmond, Dec. 21, 1801.

FOR SALE,

THE AMERICAN EDITION OF THE

ENCYCLOPEDIA,

Neatly bound in Calf, gilt and letter'd, eighteen volumes, compleat;

Containing five hundred and forty-two ELEGANT COPPER PLATES.

For terms apply to

Ninian Wyse,
Near the Barracks.

Richmond, January 12, 1802.

NOTICE,

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

CASH
GIVEN FOR
TOBACCO,

AT the second house below the Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1801.

FOR SALE,

102313 *Acres of Land,*

ON the waters of Great Sandy River, each side of Louisa Fork, Russel County, surveyed in February, 1795, and originally granted by patent to Richard Smith and Henry Banks.

This valuable tract will be put up for sale, at public auction, in Baltimore, on the 15th day of March next, and for the convenience of purchasers will be parceled out in lots of 10,000 acres each. The terms of payment will be one fourth cash, the remainder in 3 equal payments, every 4 months. The titles, in every respect, are indisputable. For other information and particulars enquire of *Lewis Pascault* or *Henry Messonnier*, in Baltimore, or of *Joseph Gallego*, in Richmond.

December 25th, 1801. (ep tistM

Fresh Garden Seeds,

Of the last year's growth, for SALE at

William Crosier's Store,

Which he will warrant to be of the best Qualities:

EARLY six week Peas.
Early golden Hotspur do.
Dwarf Marrowfatt do.
Large glory of England do.
Cauliflower Seed.
Cauliflower Brocoli
Early York Cabbages.
Early sugar Loaf do
Early Battersea do.
Large white winter do.
Green curled Savoy do.
Dwarf Madeira do.
Red Cabbage do.
Hardy greens or the Russia Cabbage.
Early cabbage Lettuce.
Green Cos or Ice Lettuce.
Grand admiral do.
Curled Imperial do.
Brown Dutch do.
Curled Imperial endive do.
Early short topt Raddish.
Salmon Raddish.
Black winter turnip Raddish.
Carrot,
Red Beet,
Large Parsnips,
Onions,
London Leak,
Salcifix,
Sconzonnera,
Early Dutch Turnips,
Asparagus,
Solid Celery,
Double curled parsley.
Garden Cresses,
Broad leaf Sorrel,
Cantaloupe Melons,
White Mustard,
Pepper Grass,
Lucern & rye grass Seed.

Richmond, January 5, 1802. 4w.

WANTED,

A GOOD, STEADY, SOBER

HOUSE SERVANT,

OF honest principles, and fair character. Any person having one of the above description to part with on reasonable terms, may hear of a purchaser by applying to Mr. Davis, at his Office in Richmond.

December 28th, 1801.

The Subscriber, having taken the

Raleigh Tavern,

IN the City of Williamsburg, under his own management; and having laid in a large supply of the best wines and other LIQUORS, is encouraged to suppose, from his former success in this line of business, that he shall be able to give complete satisfaction to travellers and others, who shall resort to his house for entertainment. He also with pleasure informs the public, that owing to the fall which has taken place in the price of most of the productions of the country, he is enabled to reduce the Stage Rates to what they formerly were. Baggage carried as usual, at the risque of the owner.

Philip Moody.

Williamsburg, Dec. 24, 1801.

NOTICE,

In the case of JESSE NEWCOMB,

BANKRUPT.

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued forth against JESSE NEWCOMB, late *Merchant*, of the town of Petersburg, are desired to meet the assignees of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, on Thursday the 21st January, *instant*, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the *undersigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook street, in the town of Petersburg aforesaid, to assent to or dissent from the said assignees commencing, prosecuting, or defending any suit or suits at law or in equity, for recovery of any part of said bankrupt's estate and effects, or to the compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing, any matter or thing relating thereto, and on other special affairs.

CONRADE WEBB,
Solicitor to the Commission.

Commissioner's Office, Petersburg, January 3, 1802.

Valuable Land for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at New Glasgow, in the county of Amherst, on the 1st day of March next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

1591 Acres of LAND,

LYING on Piney River, in said county, seven miles above the Court house, 13 from New-Market, on James river, and about 9 or 10 from a large Merchant Mill. About one third of this Land is low ground of good quality, part of which is well adapted to Timothy, the high land is tolerably level, well timbered, and inferior to none in the upper country, for the production of Corn, Wheat, & Tobacco. The improvements are a valuable GRIST MILL on a never failing stream, a large bearing Apple orchard, and a good framed Barn.

The tract is divided into 4 lots, (which will be sold separately) each containing a proportion of low ground, with cleared land sufficient to work 3 or 4 hands to advantage. The terms of the sale will be one third cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments. Mr. James Fulcher, living on the land will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

Robert. S. Rose.

Stafford, Dec. 21st, 1801.